# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9 907—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 21. 1880.


## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 26th August, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore in daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolitam, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 24th August, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 21st August, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 21st August. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

*N.B.*—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | 280 | 220 | Rs. 90 |
| Suez | 360 | 220 | 90 |
| Port Said | 380 | 240 | 90 |
| Messina | 490 | 340 | 140 |
| Naples | 500 | 340 | 140 |
| Leghorn | 500 | 340 | 140 |
| Genoa | 500 | 340 | 140 |
| Marseilles | 520 | 350 | 145 |

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880,
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880,
to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

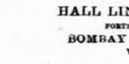
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Bhummun Street.
Bombay, 17th August 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

| | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CITY OF BALTIMORE | 2300 | 500 | J. Verril | about 28th Aug. |
| RENTHAM HALL | 2100 | 300 | Jas shaw | 6th Sept |
| RYDAL HALL | 2700 | 400 | O. Lloyd | To follow. |
| WESTOW HALL | 2700 | 400 | T. Collin | ditto |
| SPEKE HALL | 2700 | 400 | W. Brand. | ditto |
| BRANKSOME HALL | 2100 | 300 | R. Collin | ditto |

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }
Bombay, 6th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

| | Commanders. | Tons. | H. P. | Nominal. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. HISPANIA | James Baird | 4300 | 400 | 28th Aug. | |
| S. S. MACEDONIA | Thos. Martin | 2472 | 486 | 28th Aug. | |
| S. S. SIDONIAN | Blyth | 1235 | 203 | To follow. | |
| S. S. ITALIA | Thos. S. Knox | 2245 | 424 | ,, | ,, |
| S. S. INDIA | Geo A. Read | 2289 | 500 | ,, | ,, |
| S. S. BRITANNIA | R. Hutchison | 3060 | 402 | ,, | ,, |
| S. S. OLYMPIA | John Craig | 2950 | 424 | ,, | ,, |

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fare through to | New York | Rs. 600 |
| ,, ,, | Liverpool | ,, 500 |
| ,, ,, | Marseilles and Genoa | ,, 450 |
| ,, ,, | Naples | ,, 400 |

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE COMPANY'S WHOLESALE QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS,
FOR AUGUST, 1880,

Sent Free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

IN the above we have endeavoured to meet the requirements of our Medical Friends and Constituents throughout India, to whose notice and that of the Profession generally we submit the following considerations.

Through our London Agency we are in a position to avail ourselves of all favourable fluctuations in rates, and of personal selection in the best markets.

Many Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations heretofore imported are now prepared in our own Laboratory, ensuring purity, freshness, and reduction of rates.

The rates will be found very moderate, and indents for large quantities will meet with liberal reductions.

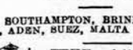
Our Staff and other resources are such as to enable promptitude of execution and despatch of all indents entrusted to us.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

| Vessels | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (s) PERA | 3119 | 450 | G. Hyde | 31st Aug. |
| TANJORE | 2283 | 450 | G. Scrivener | 28th ,, |
| (s) AUSTRALIA | 3864 | 600 | G. F. Cates | 4th Sept. |
| MONGOLIA | 2852 | 530 | E. M. Edmond | 11th ,, |
| (s) KAISAR-I-HIND | 4 22 | 700 | R. Methven | 18th ,, |
| GWALIOR | 2733 | 450 | J. C. Babot | 25th ,, |
| (s) POONAH | 3139 | 450 | H. Wright | 2nd Oct. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

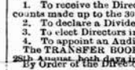
| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIZAM | 2726 | 450 | G. W. Brady | 27th Aug. |
| INDUS | 3462 | 600 | S. D. Shallard | 19th Sep'. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March 1880.

## NOTICES.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS up to the 25th instant, for the supply of a Thousand Tons of First Class TEAK TIMBER.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 18th August 1880.

LITHO STONES FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5,000 lbs. of SUPERIOR GERMAN QUARRY LITHO STONES, second hand, of various sizes; in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above are to be disposed of to make room for fresh material expected from England by the middle of next month.

For prices and other particulars apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Bombay.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August at 5 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to the 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 25th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 5th August 1880.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August at 4-30 p.m, for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 5th August 1880.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Mill at Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August, at 5-30 p.m., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts made up to 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 5th August 1880.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, on the 28th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock, for the following purposes, viz.:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to the 30th June 1880.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year who retire but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To elect Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
5th. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay. Secretaries and Managers.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz.:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1880, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor.
5th. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay. Managers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW as the Company may require for twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated at 60 Tons).

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample, say 8 oz., must accompany each Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find Security in cash or Government Paper amounting to 5 per cent. on the estimate total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 6th August 1880.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 600 Tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, to the Company's Satisfaction, in square logs, to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 150 Tons per month, commencing from 1st January next.

The Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rates per Ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 5 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 6th August 1880.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.

GRAND CONCERT,
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 21ST AUGUST.
Commencing at 9.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
Talented Company will play the following at
TEMPLE BAR.

NEW AIRS.
NEW SELECTIONS.
NEW DANCE MUSIC.

PART I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. March | Napoleon | Parlow. |
| 2. Overture | Orpheus | Offenbach. |
| 3. Romanza, Alla Stella Confidente | | Robandi. |
| 4. Waltz | Deutsche Lieder | Ziehrer. |
| 5. An Evening about Town | | Bacquit. |

PART II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. Quadrille | Boccaccio | Strauss. |
| 7. Silver Threads | | |
| 8. Waltz | Mahableshwar | Inzoli. |
| 9. Waltz | Marie de Rudenz | Donizetti. |
| 10. Galop | Auf der Jagd | Strauss. |

BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.
TEMPLE BAR.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late SURGEON MAJOR SIMPSON, H.M. 23rd Regiment N. I. I., are requested to communicate with the undersigned WITHIN ONE MONTH from this date, after which no claims will be attended to.

J. GATACRE, Major,
23rd Regiment N. I. I.
President, Regimental Committee of Adjustment.
8ibi, 14th August 1880.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES FORTY-FIVE per whole Share and RUPEES ELEVEN-AND-A-QUARTER per quarter share, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1880, will be PAID at the Company's Registered Office on and after THURSDAY, the 26th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MADHOWRAO MOROJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 18th August 1880.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hummum Street, on the 23rd August, 1880, at 3 o'clock, for the following purpose:—

To authorize the Directors to sell such Machinery or other Property of the Company as they may think fit, the same not being required for the present requirements of the Company.

C. DOUGLAL, Chairman.
Bombay, 20th August 1880.

OFFERS will be RECEIVED up to 3 o'clock of the 23rd instant, at the Office of the Mofussil Company, Limited, for the following MACHINERY, the property of the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited:—

1 Hodgart's Press with Pumps, &c., lying at Ahmednuggur,
1 Boiler and Engine to drive the same, lying at Broach.

Offers will only be received for the property as a whole it lies, and the Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

Conditions of sale is to be obtained on application at the office of the Mofussil Company, Limited.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 9.)
RED SEA—GULF OF SUEZ.
SUEZ BAY—LIGHTS AT PORT IBRAHAM.

INFORMATION has been received that the undermentioned lights are now exhibited at port Ibraham, Suez bay:—

1. Two floating lights are placed 297 yards seaward of the entrance of the harbour—*green* on the northern side of the channel, *red* on the southern side.
2. A fixed *green* light is shown from the extremity of the north mole head; a fixed *red* light from the extremity of the south mole head.
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]

NOTE.—The foregoing green and red lights mark the channel into the port.

Entering port Ibrahim—the green lights are left on the port hand, the red lights on the starboard hand, the vessel being steered for the white light on the inner pier.

4. Also, that it is intended, when the state of the sea prevents the exhibition of the floating lights, to show two lights, *green* and *red* placed vertically, from the eastern commencement of the inner pier. These lights kept in line with the white light at the extreme [or western] end of the pier will then indicate the channel.

BUOYAGE.

Also, that a buoy has been placed on each side of the channel to port Ibraham, 588 yards from the mole heads—the northern buoy in a line with the green lights, the southern buoy in a line with the red lights.

By Direction of the Government of India.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 7th August 1880.

THIS Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2523, 8a. 757, 233, and 734.
,, ,, Sailing Directions, Red Sea Pilot, 1873, pages 23 and 26.
,, ,, Light List for 1880.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Light List for 1880; also, Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 27.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By Order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

GENUINE DALMATIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

THIS new preparation is sovereign and effective in destroying Bugs, Fleas in Dogs, Flies, Bootles, Ants and all other Insects. It is superior to any other preparation sold as "Insect Destroying Powder."

Per Tin Annas 8 only.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S CODLIVER OIL EMULSION,
WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

THIS elegant preparation possesses the combined Properties of CODLIVER OIL and LACTO-PHOSPHATE of LIME, each of which is by itself a specific for WASTING DISEASES. It has been used with great advantage in cases of DEFECTIVE ASSIMILATION. It is employed in various forms of DYSPEPSIA, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the DEBILITY of the STOMACH as in SCROFULA and PHTHISIS, and variety of other diseases dependent upon DEFECTIVE NUTRITION. It is also adopted to the treatment of RICKETS IN CHILDREN. It is PALATABLE and quite FREE from the DISGUSTING TASTE and SMELL of Codliver Oil; it is entirely MISCIBLE IN WATER, MILK or COFFEE, and it is taken by children and females without the least repugnance.

PLEASE ASK FOR MADON'S CODLIVER OIL EMULSION, &c.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-0.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

NEW BOOKS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| All the Year Round Summer Number | 0 8 |
| Ariadne, by "Ouida," | 1 4 |
| Belgravia Holiday Number | 0 12 |
| Bow Bells Vol. XL | 2 4 |
| Bradshaw's Continental Guide for July 1880 | 2 4 |
| By Proxy; by J. Payn | 1 4 |
| Campaigning in South Africa; by W. E. Montague | 1 12 |
| Charlemagne and the Carlovingians | 1 8 |
| Confidence, by H. James | 1 4 |
| Disraeli's Guide; by D. J. Cunningham | 0 4 |
| Drama of the Rue De La Paise; by A. Belot, | 0 10 |
| Dramatic Idyls; by R. Browning | 3 4 |
| From Generation to Generation; by Lady A. Neel | 3 12 |
| Fro ont the Younger and Risler the Elder; by A. Daudet | 0 10 |
| Greeks, by L. Sergeant | 2 4 |
| Haunted Hotel, by W. Collins | 1 4 |
| Healthy Dwellings, by D. Galton | 6 12 |
| Holiday Companion and Traveller's Guide, by J. Mason | 0 10 |
| Husband's Boat, by C. H. Rose | 0 10 |
| International Laws, by W. E. Hall | 13 4 |
| Introductionary History of England, by W. M. Lupton | 0 10 |
| Light of Asia, by E Arnold | 1 8 |
| London Journal Vol. XXXVIII | 3 12 |
| Love in Cyprus, by M. Charlton | 1 4 |
| Maugars Junior, by A. Theuriet | 1 10 |
| Medical Electricity and Practice, by H. J. Hardwicke | 6 12 |
| Monks of Thelema, by W. Besant and J. Rice | 1 4 |
| Modern France 1814—1879, by O. Browning | 1 10 |
| Moths, by Ouida | 3 4 |
| Nelly's Teachers and What They Learned, by E. Thorne | 2 4 |
| Probation | 3 12 |
| Prose Passages, by M. Arnold | 4 12 |
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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20.

YESTERDAY and to-day being native holidays, the Banks and many of the merchants' offices have been closed, so that our various markets can only be reported upon up to Wednesday evening.

The weather during the week has given rise to some anxiety owing to the continued scarcity of rain about Bombay, which of itself would be unimportant, if it were not that in some districts up-country rain is still badly wanted. The reports of the growing crops are, however, on the whole favourable, and although alarmists predict famine in parts of the Madras Presidency, we are informed on excellent authority that the fears entertained are groundless, and that although more rain is badly wanted, prospects are improving. Business in Bombay since last mail left has been very quiet in anticipation of the holidays, and the last two days there has been absolutely nothing doing. In Cotton only a few small purchases have been made for export, as, owing to the continued demand for local consumption, prices rule far above home levels, our local stock moreover is much reduced. Supplies of Linseed are abundant, but the enquiry is very meagre, notwithstanding better accounts from home, and prices are, if anything, rather easier. In Rapeseed there is nothing doing; the stock held in Bombay is insignificant. Wheat keeps steady, but the favourable accounts telegraphed of the American and French crops have checked the Export demand. Our Import trade has been unusually quiet, as dealers are in the meantime amply supplied with Yarns and Cloth, but after to-day, when the up-country markets are again supposed to be accessible, an increased demand may be looked for. Money continues very easy; Sterling Exchange fairly steady; Government Paper firm; Shares steady.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 14th August showed an increase in the Cash balance of 18½ lacs, due to a falling off in the trade demand, besides an increase in deposits of about 4 lacs. No change has been made in the Bank's rates of interest and discount, which nominally stand at 5 per cent. on Fixed and 5½ per cent. on Demand loans secured by Government Paper. The Bank of Bengal has however reduced its rates of discount 1 per cent., and in the open market the current rate on first-class Securities is fully 1 per cent. below the Bank rate, and, so far as local influences are concerned, might be expected to decline still further during the next three months; but the expenses of the Afghan campaign must sooner or later cause some tightness in the Money market.

EXCHANGE.—The market for Sterling has been quiet but steady, the daily fluctuations have been small, and transactions have been on a very limited scale. On Monday rates opened quiet at Saturday's rates, but before the close hardened, owing to rather stronger advices from Calcutta, and rates closed on the basis of 1s. 8 7-32d. per lb. for demand Bank and 1s. 8 7-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. On Tuesday and Wednesday no change took place, and yesterday and to-day being holidays, the market closes at the following quotations, viz.:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 7-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 8 3-16d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8 11 32d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 7-16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8¾d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 15-32d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8 21-32d.; Francs, 3 months' sight 2·13 per rupee.

The result of the biddings for Council drafts in London on Wednesday was the allotment of Rs. 28 70.000 to Calcutta, Rs. 20,000 to Madras, and Rs. 110,000 to Bombay, at an average on Calcutta of 1s. 8·20, and on Bombay of 1s. 8·18d.; tenders at 1s. 8 3-16d. receiving 74 per cent. of the amounts applied for. For next week Rs. 30,00,000 are again advertised. This is 1-16 worse than last week's allotment, and is about the rate that was generally looked for, so that we shall probably resume business to-morrow at our present quotations.

The telegraphic announcement of the Indian Budget laid before the House of Commons on Tuesday night shows pretty clearly that the Home Government does not intend to assist India to any very material extent towards paying off the deficit of £9,000,000, although it is vaguely stated that it is not intended to add permanently to the debt of India, and the suggestion is made that India is in a position to raise a further loan. Nothing, however, is likely to be done until the termination of the Afghan war, as until the total expense is known, it is proposed not to take any definite steps in the matter. If, however, a fresh Loan should be floated in the autumn, it would necessarily not only have a depressing influence on those now existing, but in obviating the necessity of reducing the weekly Council drawings tend to weaken exchange. After the frequent promises of the Home Government, however, prior to the issuing of the last Loan that a portion of the war expenses would be borne at home, it is unlikly that tenders will be invited for a new Indian Loan without rendering any assistance whatever, and the fact that the values of the existing loans are maintained both here and in Calcutta supports this opinion.

BAR SILVER has been quoted in London throughout at 52¾d. per oz. Shipments to the extent of £20,000 are advised to Calcutta, and a like amount to Bombay.

On Calcutta, there has not been much doing during the week, and rates have remained unaltered throughout at Rs. 100 3-32 for demand draft, and Rs. 99 11-16 for 60 days' sight bills.

On China, the rate for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills remains at Rs. 220 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong and Shanghai rates are unchanged at 5s 9¼d. per dollar, and 5s. 3½d. per tael for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Not much business has been done during the week, but rates kept very steady up to the holidays What effect the possibility of a New Loan will have, remains yet to be seen, but has not as yet affected Calcutta or home markets. When [illegible] Port Trust Bonds Rs. 94 1-16; Municipal 5 per cent. Loan Rs. 103¾.

SHARES.—A fair amount of business has been put through during the week, and the tendency of values has been in favour of sellers. In Banks the only change is an advance to Rs. 702½ in Bombays. In Land Companies, Colabas are dearer, and now quoted at Rs. 690. Press shares, on the other hand, are generally weaker. Mills shares are steady, and rates tend upwards as a rule. Alliance have advanced Rs. 25, Hindustan Rs. 55, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 10, Khatao Mucculjee Rs. 5, manekjee Petits Rs. 5, Nationals Rs. 5, and Victorias Rs. 50. Among Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Saw Mills have declined Rs. 10 per share.

PIECE-GOODS.—The past week has to a great extent been a repetition of the preceding. Business on the spot has been quiet at unchanged prices, the clearances from the bazaar being only estimated at about 1,200 packages. To arrive, also, little has been doing since last mail-day, as dealers have generally heavy supplies on the way out, which they have to work off before entering largely into fresh engagements. Future prospects are, however, on the whole favourable, as although the Crops are not equal to last year, it is generally expected that they will turn out up to the average of former seasons. From the Deccan, however, accounts are very unsatisfactory respecting the grain crops and considering the large proportion of our goods that go there, this may tell very seriously on our market hereafter.

GREY GOODS.—The narrower makes of Shirtings as usual have met with the readiest sale during the week, but even for these there has been little demand, notwithstanding the increased firmness in the Liverpool Cotton Market and the continued steadiness in Manchester. In the wider makes little has been done, but prices for all sorts are steadily maintained. The position of the market for Printers and Madapollams is unchanged, but as with all other descriptions of Grey Goods but little has been doing in them during the week. T. Cloths are difficult of sale. Jacconets and Mulls continue in moderate demand. Dhoties meet with a ready sale at last quotations. In *Bleached Goods* there is no improvement to report, as the demand continues quite of a retail character. Dyed, Printed, and Turkey Red Goods are selling on about previous terms. In local-made Goods transactions are reported during the week at fully previous rates.

TWIST.—Stocks are moderate, but until communication with the up-country markets is again open for traffic no material increase on the present demand can be looked for; prices are fairly well maintained, and judging from the present appearance of the Liverpool and Manchester Markets are likely to be so, until the effects of the bumper American Crop make themselves felt in the prices of the raw material. Local-made Yarns continue to meet with a ready sale at about previous terms.

METALS.—*Copper.*—Stocks are not excessive, and recent arrivals find their way at once into consumption, but shipments on the way to the East are heavy, and dealers show little disposition to operate further at current rates which, are for Braziers to arrive Rs. 44-8 per cwt., and on the spot Rs. 45 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is steady, and its statistical position is decidedly more favourable than that of Copper; stocks are small, and shipments are light, but in the meantime supplies are equal to the demand. The price for ready is unchanged at Rs. 37-8 per cwt., and to arrive at Rs. 37-4 per cwt. *Iron*, notwithstanding the strong position of the Home markets, still only meets with a moderate demand, and dealers show little disposition to pay the enhanced rates demanded.

COALS.—Since last mail the only business in Coal has been the sale of the balance of a cargo of 500 tons Castle Eden Hartley on ship, June sailing, at Rs. 18½ per ton alongside. There has been no enquiry whatever to speak of on the hand of dealers or speculators, and the rates asked by sellers are from 4 to 8 annas per ton above their ideas.

To-day's quotations are to arrive—

| | By Steamer. | By Ship. |
|---|---|---|
| Davison's West Hartley | Rs. 19½ | Rs. 19½ |
| Cardiff | „ 19 | „ 18½ |
| Laird's Welsh Hartley | „ 18½ | „ 18½ |

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the extremely favourable prospects of the growing American Crop, an advance of 3-16d. per lb. has been established in Liverpool during the week in Mid.-Uplands, which is now quoted at 6 15-16d. per lb., but Bombay descriptions remain as last quoted. During the past week there has been slightly more enquiry for Export in this market, but the total sales irrespective of Mill purchases only am unt to about 2,000 bales; prices are maintained for Old Cotton by the continued demand for local consumption. In New Cotton small sales have been effected during the week on rather easier terms, but buyers are only operating very sparingly.

The *Receipts* to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week.. | 7,492 | 2,326 | 1,220 |
| Total since 1st Sept. | 1,163,509 | 896,373 | 938,764 |
| „ „ 1st Jany. | 1,04,7500 | 763,750 | 860,345 |

The *Clearances for Sea* for the week are 3,894 bales, making a total of 845,007 bales since 1st January, against 586,363 for the corresponding period last year.

NEW CROP reports still leave much to be desired, as rain is badly wanted in many parts of the Berars. The present appearance of the Cotton plants about Oomrawuttee is good, but unless showers are more plentiful before the end of the month, it is feared that the yield will be a very short one, and the Grain Crops are already sufferiog severely. From Guzerat, however, accounts continue most favourable; in some places a spell of dry weather would be beneficial, but the plants are in excellent condition, and the yield should be an early one. From the Dharwar districts accounts are fairly favourable

‖ The following are to-day's quotations for Fully-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

| | Per Candy. | Per lb. d. & F. |
|---|---|---|
| Good Omra | Rs. 210 = | 5 13/32d. |
| F.G.F. do. | „ 205 = | 5¼d. |
| G.F. do. | „ 200 = | 5¼d. |
| Good Dhollera | „ 208 = | 5 5/16d. |
| G. F do. | „ 198 = | 5 1/16d. |
| Good Ginned Dharwar | „ 208 = | 5 5/16d. |
| G. F. Compta | „ 195 = | 5d. |
| New Akote (March delivery) | „ 212 = | 5¼d. |
| „ M. G. Broach „ | „ 225 = | 5 13/16d. |

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has met with little demand during the week, notwithstanding somewhat improved accounts from the Home markets. Supplies here are large for the time of the year; and dealers are willing to accept 1 to 2 annas per cwt. decline on our last quotation; to-day's price being Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11 per cwt. *Rapeseed.*—Supplies are insignificant, and the price for Guzerat is nominally still Rs. 6 per cwt.

WHEAT is in less demand owing to the more favourable prospects of the Home markets. Quotations are nominally unchanged at Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 27 to Rs- 28 per candy for Red.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 12-1-6 |
| Carolas | „ 224 |
| Mexican Dollars | „ 223 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | „ 240 |
| Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness | „ 108-10-0 |
| Gold Leaf | „ 19-6-0 |
| Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 169 touch | „ 19-3-0 |
| Australian Gold, 100 touch | „ 19-8-9 |
| Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch | „ 19-7-6 |
| Pekin Gold Bars | „ 18-15-6 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Inchmurree, 1,287 tons, Captain J. Griffiths, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Adria, 781 tons, Captain J. B Chapman, will sail to-day for China with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Macedonia, 1,452 tons, Captain J. Martin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (17th August) with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Puttialla, 494 tons, Captain W. Britton, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. G. W. Tuck, Mr. A. D. Wrigall, Sergt. Stewart, and two deck.

THE steamer Lennox, 1,327 tons, Captain D. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (24th July) with following cargo:—271 packages steel, 192 bundles and 2,869 bars iron, 400 bundles iron hoops, 18 cases clocks, 142 packages oilmanstores, 147 cases medicines, 8 cases threads, 9 cases lamps, 452 kegs nails, 25 cases mineral water, 101 packages provisions, 52 cases indigo, 7 casks ink, 36 bales straw boards, 68 kegs screw, 250 kegs red lead, 126 packages glass ware, 214 cases matches, 979 pigs lead, 130 cases candles, 446 casks beer, 18 packages colour, 220 cases brass, 1,971 casks copper, 393 packages papers, 828 packages wine and spirit, 7 packages piece goods, 7 packages earthen ware, 28 packages bottles, 5,212 casks spelter, 262 bundles buckets, 42 packages plate-glass, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

## ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessels. | Commanders | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Dunalistair | Sangster | Dundee, May 30. |
| | Lennox (s) | Scott | London, July 24. |
| | Macedonia (s) | Martin | Kurrachee, Aug 17. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Chilka (s) | Campbell | Calcutta. |
| | Zephyr | Cornsford | Penang and Singapore. |
| | Inchmurree (s) | Griffiths | Havre. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Puttiala, Britten, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Adria, Chapman, to Hongkong.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Macedonia, to Liverpool.
Steamer India, to Genoa.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
17 Commilla (s) ..... Hart ..... Rangoon, Aug 10.
Inshmorrish ..... Allen ..... Kurrachee, Aug 2.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 16—Steamers Pemba, Arabia, Madras, Suez, Arratoon Apear, and Columbian. Ship Mysore.

PASSENGERS.

Per Commilla—Mr and Mrs Von Hellen and 3 children, Mr Swindon and 85 deck.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—14,880 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co, 1999½ cwt linseed Volkart Brothers, 2,545 cwts wheat John Marshall. City of Baltimore s—172 bales cotton Veerjee Megraj.

FOR LONDON.

Pera s—1 case shawls C H B Forbes and Co, 8 bales hides Nensey hoy Gangjee, 6½ cwts ivory Ebram Passionee.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchmurree s—482 cwts linseed Rolli Brothers.
Tanjore s—500 bales cotton L Siggier and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s—350 cwts horns A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s—150 cwts onions, Hajee Cassum Joosub, 34 cwts byasbole and 24 cwts cloves Ludhabhoy Chuttoo, 40 cwts cloves Datardina Mowjee, 38½ cwts cloves Bundally Sowjee.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

32-80—Smith and F—Nanchand Keshrichund vs Dayabhoy Tapidass and others—Shapurjee and T—Part heard.
433-78—Ardesir and H—Lalljee Kutchra and another vs The G I P Ry—Heaps, C and L.
577-78—Hore C and B—Goculdass Cullianjee vs Ruttonbai—Khunderao M.
191-80—In person—Hajee Dada Hajee Vayah vs Jumbabai.
847-79—Hore, C and B—Jumnadass Sahiram and others vs Odowjee Nuthoo and others—Jefferson, B and D.
348-79—Hore C and B—Guneshdass Sahiram and others vs Odowjee Nuthoo and others—Jefferson, B and D.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]
For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X of 1877.
In person—Muriambai vs Hajee Esmail Moosajee Oomsia.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

428-79—Hearn, C and L—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs the New Dharrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co—Crawford and B.—Part heard.
265-80—M H Khan—Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Ebram and another vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee and another—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 17.

Turner, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Willoughby, Col, Military Dept, on duty, from Poona.
AUGUST 19.
Porteous, Captain, 4th Madras N I, on Medical Certificate, from Gandamak.
Gowan, Captain, General List Infantry, on Medical Certificate, from Simla.
Piers, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Madras.
Kernich, Lieut, 1st Light Cavalry, on duty, from Bangalore.
Nelson, Captain, R A, on leave, from Bellary.
Hogge, Lieut Col, 66th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
DEARTURES.—AUGUST 19.
Willoughby, Col, Military Dept, on duty, to Poona.
AUGUST 20.
Davidson, Captain, Army Pay Dept, on duty, to Rawal Pindee.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a pring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

# THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Byculla, 3rd Sept.

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GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.


## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

RUTNAGIRI.—We inquired, and have received an answer in the affirmative. Closes 9th September.

# POSTAL NOTICES.

## OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Saturday* soon after 5-30 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 4 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 2-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 4 to 5 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 3 p.m., and registered letter at 1-15 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Company's ships by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

## BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BEYNON—August 18th, at Poona, Elliot, son of Erasmus and Amelia Beynon, aged 9 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

OWEN—August 13th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Arthur Allen Owen, 88th (The Connaught Ranger) Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

IGNATIO—McDONALD—August 10th, at Tellicherry, George Ignatio of Tellicherry, to Anne Magdalene McDonald, widow of the late M. J. McDonald, of Calicut.

DEATH.

BELL—August 15th, at No. 45, Chowringhee, Calcutta, John D. Bell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel to Government, aged 55.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880.


THE crime of robbery by poisoning is one of the pleasant practices peculiar to India, which may be classed in the same category with thuggee, suttee, and infanticide. Thuggee and suttee are fortunately now almost if not quite extinct, thanks to the influences of British rule, and infanticide is not often heard of now-a-days; but the first named offence still enjoys a too vigorous existence in some parts of the country. A case in point is reported from Madras where the High Court has just confirmed a sentence of death passed at the last Vizagapatam Court of Sessions on a woman, named Chenchamma, who was proved to have enticed a little girl, seven years old, to her house, and given her a dose of arsenic mixed in some sugar, the object of the murder being to obtain possession of some trifling ornaments which the child wore. The question of the best means to be adopted for suppressing this terrible class of crime has exercised the minds of Government and officials for a score of years past. Robbery by means of the administration of poisonous drugs does not appear to have become of frequent occurrence until after the terrible system of thuggee by strangulation had been stamped out, when, it would appear, former professional thugs directed their energies into this new channel, which offered a sure means of overcoming their victims, and at the same time afforded great immunity from detection. In 1861 the new crime had become so popular amongst a certain class of offenders that Colonel Hervey, then General Superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, addressed Government specially on the necessity of extending the powers of the police and magistracy to deal with such cases. Colonel Hervey called attention particularly to the impunity with which poisoners escaped and the rare instances of detection, added to the ease with which the deadly drugs used by them were procurable; and to strengthen the hands of those whose duty it is to detect and punish such cases, he suggested that a law should be passed regulating the sale and possession of poisons, and also that the approver system, which had worked so well in the suppression of the thugs, should be permitted to be applied to the detection of poisoners. The Government of India did not agree with Colonel Hervey, however, and repeated representations to the same effect, clearly showing that the practice of this particular crime was on the increase, and urging the necessity of an extension of the powers for detection and prevention, met with as little success. A collection of papers on the subject has just been published, from which much interesting information may be gathered regarding this peculiar class of crime. The poisoners in some cases work together, as the Thugs did, in gangs, and have horoscopes cast to fix upon a fortunate day to set out on an expedition. The form of robbery varies in different districts, the victims in some parts of the country being invariably travellers, while in other quarters hackery drivers are most commonly selected as subjects for the exercise of the poisoner's art.

When travellers are to be waylaid and despoiled, two or three of the gang disguise themselves and go out on to a high road at a distance from any town, fraternise with some traveller or travellers who appear well to do, pretend to be journeying in the same direction, and seize an opportunity for mixing poison with the victims' food. The invariable effect is to produce insensibility, and while those operated on are in that condition, the poisoners transfer to their own possession any money or ornaments the travellers may have about them, and decamp. Their act does not necessarily produce death, their object being merely to get quiet possession of the property; but they cannot of course be certain that death will not follow, and in fact they trouble themselves very little as to whether it will or will not. In very many cases the police reports show death does ensue. One account says: "Life generally is taken, or if the victims recover, they mostly lose their health and their intellect." A common practice amongst the poisoners is to send out women as decoys, who get into conversation with travellers more easily than men could, and can often find greater facility for administering their drugs. The poisons generally used are dhatoora and khurreree (the sweet scented oleander), but opium, bhang, churrus, and ganjah are all applied to a similar purpose. When hackery drivers are chosen as the victims, the poisoners set out, in small gangs, representing families travelling from place to place. They hire a conveyance, paying half the stipulated fare in advance, and when well on the road, they poison the driver and make off in another direction with his cart and bullocks. The turn-out is sold at some village, on the plea of the party being short of cash, and the gang proceed on their way rejoicing, and repeat the experiment over and over again, committing as many as a dozen such robberies in one short excursion extending over a few days. In addition to the depredations by organised gangs, individual *budmashes* resort to the administration of poison in order to get those whom it is their desire to despoil into their hands; and there are cases reported of women of a certain class poisoning men whom they have enticed into their houses. The most recent report on the subject included in the publication before us is that of Mr. Hobart, Deputy Inspector General of Police in the North-West Provinces, for the year 1877. This report shows that robbery by poisoning was then on the increase. The number of cases in the N. W. P. in 1877, was forty-seven, and forty-four were the work of professional poisoners. Of these, the victims in 15 cases died, the death of each one being directly caused by dhatoora poisoning.

This class of crime does not appear to have been at any time so prevalent in the Bombay Presidency as in other parts of India, but its influence was so far felt that the local Legislative Council in 1865 passed an Act for regulating and restricting the sale of poisons in the Presidency, which it was reported three years later had not produced any tangible result. And, as Colonel Hervey and others have pointed out, nothing could be expected from legislation affecting the *sale* of poisons only, in a country where the plants producing them grow wild and they are so easily obtainable without resort to a dealer's stall. What was asked for more particularly was that the law should be directed against the *possession* of poisons except for some good and sufficient reason. It was argued, in opposition to this suggestion, however, that too much facility would be afforded for the gratification of spite and revenge in a manner which police experience in India shows the natives are particularly partial to—namely, by bringing false charges against their enemies. It was pointed out that if the possession of poisonous drugs were made an offence, it would be very easy to put a few dhatoora seeds into a betel box or tobacco pouch and thus cause an innocent man to be taken into custody. After leaving the question open for over [illegible] reports and recommendations have been submitted, the Government of India have now issued what we suppose is intended to be regarded as their final resolution, dated Feburary 20th, 1880, in which they decline to enter upon legislation in the matter of the sale and possession of poisons, or to extend the approver system to the detection of "dhatoora thuggee," as robbery by administration of poisonous drugs has been called. They appear to consider that sufficient power is given under the Penal Code; and merely circulate the records "for general information," with the request that the attention of police officers may be specially drawn to the facts. If no special action is to be taken in this matter, it is very advisable that the attention not only of the police but of the public at large should be drawn to the existence of the danger, so that widespread vigilance may render the horrid trade of the poisoners more difficult if not wholly impossible.

ONE of the first signs of the decadence of a State is the disregard of public interests on the part of its officials, and one of the most prominent symptoms of the disease is the tendency, which we fear is becoming daily more common, of treating offences committed by public officers against the State with greater leniency than would be the case were a private person the prosecutor instead of the Government. The recent Commissariat scandals at Rangoon have resulted in the conviction of the first who has been placed upon his trial. The punishment of a year's imprisonment and a fine of five hundred rupees cannot be said to err upon the side of severity, and possibly there may be circumstances in the case which render the sentence adequate. As the cases of the other accused are now *sub judice*, we will not refer to them further. But a couple of cases of culpable and scandalous leniency in prosecutions where Government has been the defrauded party have lately come under our notice, and we think it right to draw the public attention to them. A court-martial was recently held at Madras on an Ordnance conductor accused of stealing Government stores valued at over Rs. 2,000. He was found guilty on the clearest evidence and sentenced to be reduced in rank and to be fined the value of the stolen property by deductions from his pay. In another case the paymaster of the Nizam's State Railway was found guilty of embezzling over Rs. 2,000 and was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and to an additional three weeks if the amount was not made good. It is true that this sentence was subsequently somewhat increased by the Resident at Hyderabad, but that does not affect the inadequacy of the original one. We understand that the Solon who tried this case is the same who some years ago created considerable sensation as Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow by his peculiar ideas regarding the administration of justice, or what he was pleased to dignify by that name, and we consider that it is discreditable to Government that more care should not be taken in the selection of officers charged with holding the even balance between accused and accuser. In the case of a court-martial we believe there is no means by which Government can express dissatisfaction with the conduct of the officers concerned, but we are glad to see that the Commander in-Chief, Madras, has expressed his opinion of their discreditable neglect of duty pretty sharply. Proceedings like those under review are calculated to dry up the very fount of justice and to encourage the crimes they were intended to repress, in fact they almost make the judge the accessory after the fact of the criminal. We should be sorry to be understood as wishing to cast any imputations on the good faith of the officers concerned, but we sadly fear that their integrity can only be saved at the cost of their intelligence.

We are glad to learn that Government, immediately on learning of the inconvenience caused by the refusal to accept shroff-marked and worn coins, issued orders that they should be received in sums of not less than twenty rupees. This will relieve the community from any real inconvenience, while the small loss suffered in such disposal will make persons careful about the coins they receive, and will soon, no doubt, put an end to the very objectionable practice of shroff marking. The Government are to be congratulated in their promptness in thus meeting the wishes of the community.

THE personal gallantry of General Burrows and his staff at Kushki Nakhud deserves a word of recognition. The General had two horses killed under him; Captain Heath was killed, Captain Harris wounded; young Leach had his horse wounded, and so likewise had the Political, Colonel St. John. It is evident that the General and those around him freely exposed themselves in the effort to rally the men and restore the fortunes of the fight. Private letters have now come to hand from officers who were in the action, and from the accounts given it appears certain that the troops were demoralised by the heavy artillery fire to which they were exposed, and that they gave way with unaccountable facility almost before they experienced the shock of the enemy's cavalry and the Ghazis The men evidently felt that they were hopelessly over-matched. Few of them having been ever under fire before they were unsteady in a position which would have tried the stamina of seasoned troops, and when the crisis came they gave way in spite of the most energetic and heroic exertions of the General and his staff to restore order and avert defeat. While there is so much to deplore in connection with this melancholy business it is consolatory to know that so far as determined courage and unsparing personal exposure on their part could do so, General Burrows and those upon whom he immediately relied, upheld the reputation of the country in the hour of disaster.

# ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 23.

THIS is the beginning of the dull season. Nothing is stirring in the military world, and how I am to make out a decent letter to you I cannot see. Of personal news there is next to none. Last Sunday died of inflammation of the lungs Major Waller Scott Mackenzie, of the Royal London Militia. He served in India as Captain in the 93rd Highlanders, and was probably well known to many of your readers. He was buried to-day with military honours by the Royal London Militia, whose training is not over till to-morrow. Captain Marsham, 28th Regiment, succeeds Captain Bigg Wither, of the same regiment—whose five years have expired—as Adjutant of the North Gloucestershire Militia. Brevet Major Berkeley, on becoming substantive Major, returns to the 47th Regiment, and is to be succeeded as Adjutant of the 3rd Lancashire Militia by Captain Richardson, 64th Regiment. The adjutantcies of the Dublin City Artillery and the North Durham Militia have been vacated by Captains Wheatley, R.A., and Heathcote, 106th Regiment, on promotion to the rank of Major. Their successors have not yet been named. Captain Maclean, 1st Royal Dragoons, late A. D. C. to Sir Thomas Steele, has been appointed Adjutant of the Herts Yeomanry Cavalry in succession to Captain Doumthorne, Scots Greys, whose five years have expired.

The Patriotic Fund is beginning to attract public attention, and much credit is due to the *Globe* for having taken the matter up. It really seems to have been most expensively and badly managed as the following figures and facts will show:—An original capital of £1,460,860 has fallen to £602,000. To the latter sum, however, must be added the value of the Royal Patriotic Schools at Wandsworth, which cost no less than £279,236 and absorb nearly £7,000 of capital annually. The expenses of management during 1877 and 1878 were over £3,600 per annum. Of this sum, £823 was paid in the shape of percentage to staff officers and others. For paying Government pensions staff officers received 1s. 4d. a head. For paying Patriotic Fund pensions they receive 2½ per cent. and their sergeants half per cent. in addition. Thus if a staff officer pays sixty pensioners he receives from Government £4 per annum for his trouble. If he distributes [illegible] which would have been most extravagant. In contrast with this we may mention that Lloyd's Patriotic Fund is managed for £600 a year with a capital of £200,000. The Wandsworth schools display equal bad management and extravagance. Originally the fund was administered entirely by a Royal Commission of 24 members, the President being for many years the late Prince Consort. In 1867 the Royal Patriotic Fund Act was passed. By this the powers of the Royal Commissioners were vested in an executive committee of three, the whole body of Commissioners, however, retaining their general responsibility. Any of the executive committee constitute a quorum and can spend money, control the regulations, and make nominations. Among the twenty-seven Royal Commissioners are the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, and many others who can ev

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE

## GALLANTRY OF GENERAL BURROW'S AT KHUSHKI NAKHUD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 20.

General Burrows is reported to have had two horses shot under him in the action of the 27th and to have behaved with great personal gallantry. Of his staff, Captain Heath was killed, and Captain Harris wounded, and Leach, who was doing galloper, had his horse wounded. Colonel St. John's horse was also wounded.

## THE LATE ATTACK ON RAILWAY CONVOYS.

The Sirdar Mehrulla Khan, chief of the Marris, has written to Sir Robert Sandeman promising to punish the men who looted the railway convoys. He has sent his son to Sibi to express his regret at what happened.

## THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT TANGI.

An outbreak of cholera has been reported from Tangi on the frontier, in the direction of Swat. Up to Tuesday there had been forty cases and twenty deaths. Dr. Taylor, who has just returned to Peshawur, thinks if the traffic on the Kabul river be stopped the spread of the epidemic to this side might be delayed till after the army passes through, and orders have been issued accordingly.

## GATHERING OF TRIBESMEN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUG. 20.

QUETTA, Aug. 19.—It is reported from Kach Amadan that there is still a large gathering of Zhobites and Pathan tribesmen, under Shah Jehan in the surrounding hills. Colonel Roome has been ordered to proceed with two mountain guns from Assad Khan in Pishin to disperse them. Captain Lucas, Sind Horse, telegraphs that a large body of Baretchi Pathans is reported to have collected on the Kandahar side of the Gwaja Pass beyond Spintangi. General Hughes's Brigade has arrived at Fort Battye to-day with the head-quarters all well.

## THE RANGOON COMMISSARIAT CASES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 20.

RANGOON, Aug 19.—MacDermott's, the first of the Commissariat cases, was concluded to-day. The jury, after retiring for forty-five minutes, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and five hundred rupees' fine, in default of payment of which he will have to spend an additional month in goal.

Sergeant Hangley, the next accused, will be tried on Monday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

## DESTRUCTION OF CROPS IN PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, AUG. 19.

A fortnight's heavy rains in Prussia have destroyed the crops.

## BURNING OF THE SHIP CARTSBURN.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The ship Cartsburn, Captain Richardson, from Dundee to Bombay, has been totally burnt.

## THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

England has proposed that another Collective Note shall be sent to the Porte on the question of the Greek frontier, but the other Great Powers hesitate, fearing that it may lead to coercive measures.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, AUG. 19.

M. de Freycinet and M. Montaubon, in speeches delivered yesterday, expressed their earnest desire that France would do all she could to secure the maintenance of peace, and never embark in any adventurous policy. They also made urgent appeals for unity throughout the country.

## LADY RIPON.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

Lady Ripon starts for Bombay on October 27.

## THE ZULU WAR.

In the House of Lords last night a discussion took place on the conduct of the Zulu war, when Lord Chelmsford idefended himself from the strictures that had been made, and said that the disaster at Isandula occurred in consequence of the departure from strict orders to put all encampments in a state of defence.

## THE MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 19.

The Porte, in replying to the Note of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, offers Dulcigno, except Gradda and Linosch, and asks for further delay. The Porte also says that it declines to participate in any coercive measures against the Albanians.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats better demand, but without quotable change.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera ..... | 4¾d. |
| The Manchester market has been steady. | |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... | 80¾ |
| 4½ per cent. do. ... | 87½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account ..... | 97⅛ |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... | 119½ |
| Bar Silver ..... | 52⅛ |

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Reserve of Notes .....£15,200,000.. Inc. | £400,000 |
| Bills Discounted .....£16,900,000 ...Dec. | £200,000 |
| Bullion .....£28,700,000 ... | |

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 52 per cent.

Arrivals—Petriana, Khedive and Cohanim.

Departure—Pallion.

CHIEF among the mysteries which trouble Bombayites is, why the University Clock Tower is allowed to remain in its present unsightly condition, exhibiting a great round gap on either face in the place where a handsome clock ought to be. To all inquiries the same answer is returned, and we see the statement reiterated in the latest official report on the subject,—"the clock and joybells have not yet arrived from England." But why they have not arrived is quite beyond comprehension. They have been "expected" any time the last two years.

WE are glad to see that greater energy is being displayed by the Public Works Department in the construction of other buildings that are in progress, than has marked the completion of the Rajabai Tower. The structures in Bombay in the hands of the department are chiefly of an educational character. There are—the Elphinstone High School, the Fort Christian School, the John Connon High School, the Cathedral High School, St. Peter's School, and the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution. The two first and the St. Peter's School at Mazagon have been completed; of the Cathedral High School, the ground and first floors have been put up, and the Alexandra Institution is also progressing at a favourable rate. In the case of the John Connon School, we are sorry to see, work has had to be suspended for want of funds. In addition to the local schools, a medical school is being built at Ahmedabad (for which an endowment of Rs. 20,000 was made by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I.), and schoolhouses have been or are being constructed in some twenty villages in the collectorates of Tanna, Colaba, Khaira, Dharwar, Belgaum, Kaladgi, Satara, Khandesh, and in Sind.

THE new Bombay High Court, which is reported "completed and handed over with furniture to the judicial authorities," cost Rs. 16,44,528. We are not told how much of this amount was spent on the (a great part of it useless and nearly all of it needlessly elaborate) furniture.

THE bungalow in Love Lane purchased for the Strangers' Friend Society cost Rs. 25,000, and alterations and additions necessitated an expenditure of Rs. 5,010 more.

THE total amount expended by the Public Works Department of the Bombay Presidency on buildings and roads during the year 1879-80 was Rs. 67,72,067. No extensive new works were undertaken, because of the order of the Government of India, issued in May, 1879, to the effect that, owing to the financial pressure caused by the fall in exchange and the Afghan war, all avoidable expenditure should be deferred. Consequently, money was spent only on the carrying out of works which had already made considerable progress, and on minor works and repairs.

THE Kurracheeites felt keenly the apparent slight put upon their harbour last season by the troopships which took certain regiments there from Bombay being ordered to lie outside. It appears the reason was that the harbour was so crowded that it was feared there would be delay in finding berths for the troopers. Arrangements have now been made, we are told, to provide a berth at a swinging mooring to be exclusively reserved for Her Majesty's troopships.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks that a requisition by telegraph for the immediate despatch from England of two or three balloons, with trained men to work them, is a measure which might materially influence the result of operations in Southern Afghanistan, to say nothing of the value of the practical experience which would accrue to a new but important department of military science.

MR. A. O. HUME requests the *Asian* to state that it is with great regret that he has to announce that again, owing to circumstances beyond his control, the appearance of the third volume of the "Game Birds" is delayed. It may be the 1st of October before it issues. It is all written, the plates are all in India, and half of the text is printed, but there are no covers and no title page.

WITH regard to the absence of information even in the hands of Government on the subject of the Khushki-Nakhud fight, the *Pioneer* has reason to believe that no intelligence has been obtained—none can even be elicited by inquiries, which remain unanswered—from General Primrose concerning the details of the late battle. The supposition is that the messengers sent from Quetta with inquiries have failed to get through the intervening country, and that any despatches General Primrose may have sent have been equally unfortunate.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Sindia of Gwalior has been paying a visit to Muttra. He arrived there on the 31st ultimo, with a few sirdars and a large number of followers; and during his stay at Muttra and Bindraban, extending over a fortnight, was the guest of Seth Luchman Das. His Highness performed the usual religious ceremonies at Muttra, and distributed about Rs. 20,000 among the *Chaubes* of that city. The death of his eldest Rani having been telegraphed on the morning of the 15th instant, His Highness left immediately for Gwalior.

ON fasting experiments, *Truth* writes:—According to the physiologist experimenter Chossat, whose "Recherches Experimentales sur l'Inanition" are the great authority, death arrives whenever the waste of tissue reaches an average of two-fifths of the whole weight of the animal body. So that, supposing Dr. Tanner weighed 157 lb. when he started his fast, and now weighs 133 lb., he has not lost one-fifth yet, and has still a good margin of 38 lb. to pull upon. The average loss in Chossat's experiments was 40 per cent. in those which lived; but if he were fat, his chances would be better than this. A fat pig which was buried under a fallen chalk cliff for 160 days lived, and was recovered with a loss of 75 per cent. of his substance. Chossat found that a healthy man wastes daily one twenty-fourth of his weight, and requires at least one twenty-third of his weight in food and water to supply this waste. I conclude Dr. Tanner does not allow himself a cigar, as this is admitted to be the greatest of all conservators of vital energy.

THE *Athenæum* thinks it is perfectly evident that there remains a great deal to be done in India, not only in coal and iron mining, but in the revival of the ancient industries of gold and diamond washing. The discontinuance of the historical gold and diamond trades of India would appear to be simply due to the confusion into which the country was thrown for nearly a thousand years by the constant invasions of the Afghans, Mongols, and Persians from the North-West, and the devastations of the Mahrattas for two centuries before the establishment of the British peace in 1818-19.

THE carrier pigeon race, instituted by the Columbia Club of Cologne, a society for improving the breed of domestic birds, came off on the 25th July. The race was between London and Deutz (Cologne). At six o'clock in the morning on the above-mentioned date, 48 birds were started from London. The first arrival was a bird belonging to Mr. E. Monheim, of Deutz, which reached the Rhenish city at one second before twelve o'clock, or in five hours 59 minutes 59 seconds after leaving the British capital. If General Primrose had had a few of these birds in Kandahar he might have found them very useful.

MARSHAL BAZAINE, it is said, was dying when the mail left, and had petitioned the French Government to be allowed to expire on French ground. This request was not granted for fear that he might recover and make use of the opportunity of intriguing in the interest of the Bonapartes.

THERE is reason to believe, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the recent famous lecture on the geology of the Horse Guards, in which the "boulder period" was especially treated of, secured the honour for the lecturer of a letter from the Boulder-in-Chief, which disputed some of the conclusions of the learned professor. His remarks on the state of the military stage-coach are also said to have attracted attention and criticism from the same quarter.

AN "Association for the Removal of the Bishops from the House of Lords" has been formed in consequence of the action of the majority of the Bishops on the Burials Bill. The Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, of Frome, a noted Ritualist, has been elected Chairman of the Provisional Council. It is contemplated to hold a meeting of the Association in Leeds during the Church Congress.

A TUNNEL under the Mersey between Liverpool and Birkenhead has been projected for some time past. After a smart fight in both Lords and Commons' Committees, an Act was obtained a week or two ago for its construction. The length of the subway and main approaches is to be 1¾ miles, and the estimated cost for works is 385,000. The subway will be 27 ft. wide by 17 ft. high, and the gradients 1 in 27 and 1 in 29. For the greater portion of the length under the river there will be at least 22 ft. of solid rock between the water and the outside ring of the brick arch. On the Liverpool side the minimum thickness of rock is, however, only some 10 feet., but this is covered with about 20ft. of clay and silt—the latter being in practice almost as effective as the former in checking percolation, indeed, Brunel used silt largely to check percolation when constructing the Thames tunnel. A sum of 250,000*l.* is guaranteed by the Great Western Railway and the Corporation of Birkenhead, and power is taken in the Act for the Corporation of Liverpool and the Mersey Dock Board to subscribe the remainder of the capital. Mr. Fowler is engineer-in-chief of the work.

OF the Czar's new yacht, the latest marine monster, as it has been called, *Engineering* writes:—If instead of letting his fancy dwell upon the Livadia type as a "means of international communication," Captain Goulaeff had sketched the possibility of future czars, sultans, and khedives rivalling each other in the size and splendour of their floating palaces and seraglios, we think he would have been nearer the mark. When we remember that the Livadia will have 10,500 horse power, which may be expected to consume at full speeds from 200 to 250 tons of coal per day, it will be seen that it is an expensive luxury more fit for emperors than for mercantile companies or simple traders, and this, be it remembered, with the small displacement of less than 4,000 tons, and moderate speed of 14 knots. Indeed, if we assume that the designers' views as to the relation of speed to power are correct, and compare the results with any of our present Atlantic mail steamers, it will be seen that the type could not become a commercial success, although the Czar may well be proud of the enormous lofty saloons, and the freedom from rolling which the vessel will doubtless possess among such waves as she is likely to encounter in the Black Sea.

WITH respect to the impending war between Russia and China, the *Standard* observes:—"It is superfluous to say that, after the formidable preparations made by Russia, no concessions on the Kuldja question alone will spare war to China; and this, though the Russian papers have to avow that on the Tchugutchak frontier, whence the anticipated attack of the Chinese was to have come, no more than five thousand Celestials are assembled in arms. It is no auspicious omen for the Chinese negotiator that his journey to St. Petersburg coincides with the offer by the Russian Government of an extra premium for the rapid completion of two men-of-war building at St. Petersburg. Nor is it at all a promising sign that the Russian papers should be instructed to complain of brigands invading the Vladivostock district from the new quarter of Mantchuria Proper, which it is intended to annex. All Khiva, Bokhara, Kuldja, Turcomania, Amuria, Khokand, &c., have been annexed on the ground that a few thieves stole a camel or attacked a caravan."

A FIRST step towards the re-establishment of the Russian naval station at Sebastopol has just been accomplished by the removal thither from Nicolaeff of the great floating dock and the machinery of several of the workshops of the dockyard. As soon as the new naval barracks are finished, the greater part of the naval brigade at Nicolaeff will follow, and, in the course of a few years, Russia hopes to be as strongly established at Sebastopol as she was previous to the Crimean War. Of course, remarks the *Examiner*, the shattered city cannot be reconstructed in a day, and it will take time to remove the traces of the most terrible bombardment the world has perhaps witnessed, but in a country like Russia, where Government labour is cheap and plentiful, and funds can be obtained without the obstructive medium of a meddlesome Parliament, the ultimate restoration of Sebastopol to its original grandeur is not an impossible matter, and the only thing that may delay the task may be the belief that the impending annexation of Constantinople will deprive the Crimean fortress of its *raison d'être*. Of course, we English patriotically believe the time to be far distant when the two-headed eagle shall flap its wings over the palaces and mosques of Tsargrad, but all nations do not think alike, and Russia imagines the conquest of Constantinople to be nearer than is generally believed in Western Europe.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Economist*, writing on the subject of Indian finance, says it has been maintained that the demonetisation of silver by Europe induces the steady fall in the value of Indian produce in Europe. Indian produce has not been more depressed since 1872 than now—a fact that justifies this argument, and entitles those who maintain it to a considerable share in the benefit of any doubt on the subject. The continuous coinage of silver by the United States Government to the extent of $24,000,000 a year has largely contributed to the maintenance of the price of silver in Europe. Serious doubts are now entertained in America as to her possibility to continue this coinage much longer, in face of the continued demonetisation of silver in Europe; the effect being the gradual but steady displacement of gold by silver in the United States. That these doubts are growing into substantial fears, is proved by the fact that at this moment Wall-street speculators are offering 1 per cent. for the call of gold at par for twelve months. Were the United States to suspend the coinage of silver, an additional amount of $24,000,000 per annum would be thrown on the European markets for sale, the effect of which can be best judged by those who deal in Indian exchanges. I suggest and urge all who are interested in Indian finance to devote their energies and influence to remedy the main cause of the disturbance between the exchanges of India and Europe; to endeavour to restore silver—the currency of India—to the position it occupied in Europe up to 1872, as one of the currencies of Europe, and so to recreate the concert between the currencies of India and Europe, which was destroyed by European action eight years ago. Until this is done, all attempts to mend the broken machinery of Indian finance, in regard to its bearing on European interests, will be futile.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

S. S. Pera, with the Overland Mail, leaves 5-30 p. m.

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p.m.

Band, Bombay Volunteers, Esplanade Bandstand, this evening (weather permitting.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Dunalistair, from Dundee; Lennox (s), London; Macedonia (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Chilka (s), to Calcutta; Zephyr, Penang and Singapore; Luchmurree (s), Havre.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Bandstand this evening (weather permitting) :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March .....Der Nebenmann ..... | Streak |
| Overture ....Rondi's a Costanza ..... | Meyerbeer |
| Potpourri ...A Musical Tour Through Europe ... | Conradi |
| Valse.....Main Schonster Tag in Berlin ..... | Gung'l |
| Quadrille ...The Spanish Beauty ..... | M Relle |
| Galop .....Feljager..... | Peplow |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March.....Napoleon..... | Parlow. |
| Overture .....Orpheus ..... | Offenback. |
| Romanza, Alla Stella Confidente ..... | Robaudi. |
| Waltz .....Deutsche Lieder ..... | Ziehrer. |
| An Evening about Town ..... | Basquit. |
| Quadrille .....Boccaccio ..... | Strauss. |
| Silver Threads ..... | |
| Waltz .....Mahablesh wur ..... | Insoli. |
| Waltz .....Marie ..... | Donisetti. |
| Galop .....Auf der Isgd ..... | Strauss. |

Admission free to Billiard Saloon; Balcony, Re. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Arrow entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The current tariff rate of Foreign Money Orders is 1s. 8d. per rupee.

A BOMBAY GRADUATE.—Mr. Bejonjee Pestonjee Benett, formerly a student of the Grant Medical College, has passed his L. R. C. S. and L. S. A. examinations of Edinburgh and London.

THE PORTUGUESE DEFAMATION CASE.—The further hearing of the action for libel against the Portuguese Consul, Sir Michael de Quadros, was postponed yesterday, till next Tuesday week, the 31st inst., at 2-30 p.m.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Aloo Ismail and another were yesterday each sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for having been found loitering at night in Bapoo Kotah Street.

CRICKET.—A match will be played to-morrow (Sunday) on the *maidan* between the second eleven of the Parsee Cricket Club, captained by Mr. R. J. Kapadia, and the Hindoo Eleven. Play begins at 9-30 a. m. precisely.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Jaywar Hunsraj, a grain merchant residing at Dadar, reported to the police on Thursday last that his servant, named Dewchund, had absconded with Rs. 307 in currency notes and cash, the property of complainant.

PORTUGUESE TRANSLATOR TO GOVERNMENT.—In the place of Mr. J. F. Vaz, resigned, Mr. F. X. Da Silva, of the Political Department of the Secretariat, has been appointed Portuguese Translator to Government. Mr Da Silva is a member of the family of the late Sir Roger de Faria.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Cooshna Babajee, who stood charged with having, on the 3rd July last, wilfully and maliciously caused the death of Suntoo Babajee, was yesterday committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions. The circumstances of the case have already appeared in our columns.

THEFTS.—Mugan Hurjeewan and two others were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs 20, the property of Jugonnath Madhowrao. Hurjeewan was sentenced to receive twelve lashes, and the other prisoners ten lashes. Luis Souza was also convicted by the same magistrate of stealing three pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs 8, belonging to Bustiao Fernandes. He was sentenced to receive eight lashes.

GAMBLERS.—Francis DeSouza and seven others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Longdon, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Dhobie Talao. One of the prisoners was acquitted, and the case against another, named Joan, who is laid up in hospital in consequence of injuries he sustained while effecting his escape through a window when the police were making the arrest, was adjourned. The remaining six were convicted and fined Rs. 8 each. Rs. 14 of the fine was ordered to be paid to Mr. Inspector Longdon as a reward.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th August 1880.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... | 29·765 |
| Temperature of the Air ..... | 81·2 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 76·9 |
| Dew Point ..... | 75·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 82 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =1) ..... | 7·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ... | 85·6 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ... | 78·2 |
| General Direction of Wind* ..... | W, WSW, W. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* ..... | 626 |
| Fall of Rain* ..... | 0·02 |
| Total fall during month ..... | 2·64 |
| " " year ..... | 42·52 |

*From midnight to midnight.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pera, Captain G. Hyde, will sail to-day for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Capt W B Gowan, Capt W F Nelson, Miss A Perish, and Miss L Parish.

For Brindisi—Lieut Col C H S Scott, Lieut Col and Mrs T E Tennant, Col Stewart, Mr F E Pargiter, and Lieut Col Llwellyn.

For Venice—Lieut H L Wells, R E.

THE following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. S. N. Company :—

28th August, s s Tanjore, Captain G Scrivener.

For Southampton—Mr R Brough-Smyth, one lady and one gentleman, and Mr F A Neal.

For Brindisi—Mr Phillip White.

For Venice—Mr R G Macdonald.

4th September, s s Australia, Captain G F Cates.

For Southampton—Mr W Robinson, one lady, 5 children and ayah.

For Brindisi—Col W B Thomson, Mr A D Saunders, Mr J A Marcel, and Mr Theodore Thomas.

18th September, s s Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain R Methven.

For Southampton—A gentleman.

For Brindisi—Mr A Phillips and Mr C P Hill.

## WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 20.

CANNANORE, 4-30 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W.

CARWAR, 6 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. 4; thermometer 80·3; barometer 29·928. Fall of rain 44 cents.

MANGALORE 4-25 p. m.—Weather fair and rainy; wind N. to S.; thermometer 77·78; barometer 30·026, 29·996; Fall of rain 45 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-35 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. E.; thermometer 85; barometer 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind S. W. light; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 66 cents.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Colaba. | | Fort. | | Esplanade. | | Byculla. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. |
| Previously registered... | 42 | 50 | 46 | 14 | 38 | 87 | 42 | 70 |
| Aug. 19 Thursday ..... | 0 | 2 | .... | | .... | | .... | |
| 20 Friday ..... | .... | | 0 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Total..... | 42 | 52 | 46 | 21 | 38 | 92 | 42 | 70 |
| Total Fall, Aug. 20, 1879.. | 48 | 23 | 58 | 5 | * | | 60 | 48 |

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

SIMLA, August 15.—Beyond a slight further rise of the barometer in North-Western India, and a slight fall in Burmah, Assam, and some parts of Bengal, the changes since yesterday are unimportant. Rain continues to fall in some abundance in Bengal and in some parts of Madras, but little is reported from elsewhere in India. Dacca, Calcutta, and Cuttack have from 1 to 2 inches, and Darjeeling more than 2 inches. Patna reports 8-tenths. Elsewhere the only important falls are Simla nearly 2 inches, Ahmedabad 3-tenths, Gooty 2 inches, Bangalore 7 inches, Madras 2-tenths, and Salem 1½ inch.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

## HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 20.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE WEST.)

### A SUIT FOR CALLS.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *vs.* JAFFER KHIMJEE.

MR. STARLING and Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant although he had filed a written statement, and although he had appeared on the last occasion and got a postponement of the case. The claim was brought to recover money due for calls. Mr. Stead, the agent of the liquidators of the Bank, produced the different orders made by the High Court of Chancery in England, and proved the service of the balance order and other documents upon the defendant. As to his own power of attorney, which had been frequently produced before the court in other cases, Mr. Stead said he could not produce it, because it was before Mr. Justice Marriott in another suit brought by the Bank. His Lordship said that as the document was in the Court house, although in another room, he would note that it was before the court; and thus the difficulty of producing the same document in two courts at one and the same time was got over. The defendant had filed a written statement denying that he ever was a shareholder or had signed the memorandum or articles of association. A decree was given for the Bank for Rs. 4,000, with interest at 5 per cent, from 24th October, 1870, costs, and interest on the judgment.

### JUDGMENT IN A LAND CASE.

VARJIVANDAS MADHOWDAS AND ANOTHER *vs.* BABA MEYA PENKER AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP gave judgment in the case which was heard for several days last month. The Hon'ble Mr. Latham and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Payne, for the defendants. The plaintiffs claimed to recover possession of land situated at Worlee, admeasuring about 10,000 square yards, which had been in the possession of their family more than half a century. It was purchased by plaintiffs under an order made on 1st October, 1847, by the late Supreme Court in a partition suit instituted between the members of the plaintiffs' family. They yearly sold the grass of the land to persons offering to purchase it, and the latter themselves cut the grass, the land remaining in the possession of the plaintiffs. In the year, 1878, the grass was sold for the ensuing year to Tookaram Rowjee. In August, 1879, the defendants prevented Tookaram from cutting the grass, violently possessed themselves of it, and then and subsequently turned cattle into and themselves cut the grass growing on the ground. They still continued in illegal possession of the land. Plaintiffs prayed that defendants be ordered, under the provisions of chapter I of the Specific Relief Act, to deliver up possession to them. The defendants, in their statement of defence, denied that the plaintiffs were the owners, or that they had been in possession of the land. A portion of it, immediately surrounding a tomb of a Mahomedan saint, was the property of one Abdoola Ally Sahib Coor, who had been in possession of the plot and had from time to time leased it to different persons for grazing cattle and other purposes. Defendants denied that they at any time dispossessed the plaintiffs of the land in question. His Lordship held that, although there was oral testimony on either side supplemented by documentary evidence, neither the plaintiffs nor the defendants appeared to have made out a really good title to the land. No satisfactory evidence was produced by plaintiffs of ownership; and the defendants' evidence was at least equally as good as the plaintiffs.' The suit was dismissed with costs.

## AUGUST 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT in Chambers.)

WAGJEE VEERJEE *vs.* NEMCHUND PREMAJ.

MR. CHALK, of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, yesterday presented a plaint to the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent in chambers to recover from defendants the sum of Rs. 3,429-13-9 together with interest, the sum being due to plaintiff, who had been acting as defendant's *muccadum*, and in such capacity had made various cash advances to defendant. His Lordship accepted the plaint as a short cause.

## AN ACTION ON OPIUM TRANSACTIONS.

SIR ALBERT SASSOON AND OTHERS *Vs.* AGA MAHOMED JAFFER SHIRAZI.

This was a summons issued by defendant for the plaintiff to show cause why a commission should not be issued for the examination of defendant's witnesses at Bushire and Hongkong. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. H. W. Payne, for the defendant. This is an action for Rs. 46,546-0-4, being, plaintiffs state, the balance of an account for advances made to the defendant against shipments of opium to China, and in respect of goods obtained for and delivered to defendant, and for interest.

The plaint states that from October, 1876, till April, 1879, the plaintiffs were in the habit of making advance to the defendant against shipments of opium to China, and of purchasing goods at his request at London or elsewhere, and since August, 1877, plaintiffs received remittances from London and China in respect of these transactions, with which defendant's account has been duly credited. Plaintiffs have made up the account down to 10th Dec., 1879, and upon that day the sum of Rs. 46,546-0-4 was due to them and the account duly sent to defendant with a request to settle the same. The defendant has never disputed this account. This sum includes the price of a gold watch purchased for defendant by plaintiffs in London and duly delivered to defendant.

The defendant affirms in his written statement that in the years mentioned in the plaint he made various shipments of opium from Bushire to China, the shipping documents relating to which were handed by defendant to plaintiffs in Bombay against cash advances, which plaintiffs were to re-coash out of the proceeds of the account sales of the goods in China and balance to be handed to defendant. Altogether 288 chests had thus been shipped. Defendant states he did object in correspondence to the plaintiffs' account, and has never withdrawn such objections, consequently the account has never been adjusted, in fact plaintiff owes him some Rs. 22,000. He objects to the charge of $1 per chest for boat and coolie hire, as it should be 25 cents only, also to the item of 50 cents per chest, for postages and shroff's charges, as the same ought only to be 25 cents. Thirdly, he objects to the item for premium on fire insurance, and fourthly to the charge for discount on remittances made by the plaintiff for defendant other than from Hongkong. He further states that plaintiffs have overcharged for commission, they being only entitled to $150 per chest commission. He further states that there are 11 piculs and 96 catties opium, plaintiffs have short accounted for. He further states the prices at which the opium is accounted for are far below the China market rate and he claims the difference between the market rates and those at which the account sales are made out. He further states plaintiffs delayed the sale of his opium unduly, having at first taken it over themselves at the market price of the day, expecting a rise, and subsequently when the market fell, selling the opium and so taking over defendant's account. Mr. Inverarity argued the case for the defendant with considerable eloquence, and the matter was postponed till next Tuesday, to allow of plaintiffs making an affidavit to the effect that no objection had been made by defendant in writing respecting account sales of opium furnished by the Hongkong firm.

## BERAR ITEMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

MR. KITTS, C.S., Assistant Commissioner H. A. D., has been appointed Deputy Superintendent of Census Operation of 1881, under the orders of the Revenue Commissioner H. A. D.

Miss Frowe, lady missionary of the Methodist Society at Ellichpore, having had her health much impaired for several months by the Berar fever, was compelled to proceed to America last week for a change.

Your readers may remember that I have repeatedly advocated cattle and industrial exhibitions in Berar. I am glad to mention that Sir Richard Meade, K. C. S. I., the Resident at Hyderabad, has very kindly acceded to the request of a few influential native gentlemen of Berar to get up an "Agricultural Exhibition" at Amraoti at the end of the current year. The object is to "stimulate local effort, by bringing together from the districts of Berar and the adjoining districts samples of raw products and manufactures with specimens of agricultural stock." For the above purpose the State gives a grant of Rs. 5,000 to be distributed as prizes. Sir Richard Meade says :—"As the exhibition has been projected by native gentlemen and is entirely for the benefit of the natives of Berar, it is proposed to place the chief burden of the arrangements to be made on the native members of the committee and sub-committee. The Deputy Commissioner of the Amraoti District is the president, Mr. Woodhouse, Executive Engineer, vice-president. Messrs. Nicholetts and Sealy with nine native gentlemen as members of the committee, who will work under the direction of Mr. W. B. Jones, C. S., the Commissioner.

Prospects in Berar are very discouraging indeed; no rain of any consequence has fallen in any district. Cattle are dying, and grass is becoming scorched. The crops in the Akola and Mulkapur talukas are thriving fairly. In Ellichpore fever is rather prevalent. Taking advantage of the want of rain, the grain vendors have raised their prices, but it is to be hoped the rain will come down ere long and prevent a dearth.

Should Sir Richard Meade proceed at the end of the year on furlough, it is currently reported that Mr. Jones, C. S., our popular Commissioner, will become his *locum tenens*.

The retirement of Major Hudlestone, Deputy Commissioner 1st class, H. A. D., from the service, gives promotion to Lieut. Col. Bushby, and Major Szczepanski to 1st and 2nd class respectively. Major Bullock, A. C., 1st class, becomes Deputy Commissioner 3rd class. Major Ludlow, C. I. E., and Messrs. Elliott and Syed Abdul Hakk Karmalkai become 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Assistant Commissioners respectively. The latter gentleman is now on furlough without pay, and is doing excellent service for H. H. the Nizam's Government.

## NUISANCES AT ELLICHPORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg through the medium of your journal to ask the police who seem to be in the land of dreams just now to remedy nuisances that are daily growing more obnoxious. Thefts, house-burning, and cutting off ponies' tails are of almost daily occurrence, and not one case has yet been detected.

Ellichpore, Aug. 18. SAMBO.

## THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As an humble citizen of Bombay, and a loyal subject of the Queen-Empress, you will please allow me to say a few words, through your journal, in connection with the "Patriotic Fund" started at the public meeting this evening. Had the floor, the roof, the walls, the massive pillars, and the statues of eminent personages which adorn our Town Hall, life and the power of speech, it is needless to say that they would bear an overwhelming testimony to the liberal spirit with which the citizens of Bombay respond to the calls made upon their purses, on occasions either joyous or sorrowful. Liberality is, in fact, the characteristic of the citizens of this great city. Why, Sir, it was only but recently that some of our big shettias had the pleasure of rolling in large sums for erecting a statue to Sir Richard Temple, our late Governor. If, on occasions like these, they are so very liberal, is it, I ask, too much to expect of them to pull the strings of their purses a little wider, when a fund is being started to afford, what can indeed be, but a poor relief and consolation to the bereaved widows and orphans of those brave soldiers, and their followers, both English and native, who have shed their blood for the honour of their respective mother countries, for preserving the prestige of the British arms, and in the performance of their duty towards their sovereign, the Queen-Empress.

Bombay, Aug. 17. V. B. J.

## THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The above is a subject which has long engaged my attention, and I am only sorry that I am not an influential man or a member of the managing committee to moot the subject personally to the directors who, I feel sure, take a warm interest in the welfare of the children that are the fortunate recipients of the benefits of the Bombay Education Society—benefits which might be enhanced a hundredfold, if existing facilities for the promotion of intellectual and mechanical education at present within the grasp of the directors were guided by them into a proper channel. According to the present system of education and management, scores of boys are thrown out upon the wide world to fight the battle of life, with only a smattering of their mother tongue, with which they are expected to acquit themselves nobly, at a time, when our universities are sending out numberless graduates with high honors to fill up vacancies obtainable by them.

I have noticed that year after year the directors appeal to the public for pecuniary assistance, and complain that the institution suffers from financial embarrassment. To this annual cry, no response is evidently made. This is a fact to be deeply lamented, because the appeal is in behalf of orphan children who, were it not for the blessing of the Byculla Schools, would probably find an asylum in the back slums of some of our towns, and become a reproach to the English name and nation. I am sure your critics will not accuse me of over-estimating the benefits of the institution, if they look minutely into circumstances. If we only look around us carefully, we shall see, among members of our society, men who have made a figure in the world; and if we only stop to enquire where these men received the rudiments of their education, the ready answer from some acquainted with their antecedents is, "in the Byculla Schools." But instances of such men are too few for the number of boys sent out of the school annually.

It is a practice in the boys' school, I believe, to remove a boy from the school, when he attains his sixteenth year. If he happens to be a smart lad, he has, at that age, passed the eighth standard and acquired a fair knowledge of the elements of English literature and accounts. If as the school boy's expression goes, he is a "duffer," he knows, perhaps, how to sign his name, and do sums in simple addition and subtraction. A lad of the former stamp obtains through the influence of

I have already purchased, Edifices in accordance with the plans of the "Aina Khana," "Moobarak Mahal," "Dewan Khana," "Mahal Surra" and "Jeelokhana," being the buildings now occupied by me, and after suitably furnishing them, make them over to Emam Jung Bahadur, in order that the dignity of the latter may not be diminished and that he may not be put to any inconvenience. In case Zuffur Jung Bahadur does not receive from myself or from my father the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrao Amiri Kubeer Bahadur the buildings above referred to, then both the above-named sons shall, from the undivided surplus revenues of the Paigah and Jagheer lands, after the payment of all expenses, erect buildings of such dimensions as they may desire but of equal value. Should my father the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrao Amiri Kubeer Bahadur or myself undertake to celebrate the marriages of Zuffur Jung Bahadur and Emam Jung Bahadur well and good; otherwise they must make their own arrangements for their nuptials.

2. All the moveable property such as ornaments, jewels, cash, apparel, animals, furniture, glassware, chinaware, copper and brass utensils, pictures, &c., my personal property, as well as such movable property that my father the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrao Amiri Kubeer Bahadur and Padsha Sahiba may be graciously pleased to grant me, shall be equally divided according to clause one between Zuffur Jung Bahadur and Emam Jung Bahadur and any other son or sons that may hereafter be born.

3. Both the brothers should divide the "Jamesath" (troops) and "Kharkanas" (establishments) among themselves in proportion to their respective income. Those individuals who hold "Thunka Jagheers," or service lands, under me shall deem it their duty to obey the orders of such of my sons as they may come under. In case any of them be refractory, proper notice of their conduct shall be taken in view to the efficient management of the Paigah Territories.

4. Both the said sons are hereby strictly enjoined to continue, under all circumstances, to be most obedient to the orders and to perform with sincerity the bidding of the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrao Amiri Kubeer Bahadur and of Padsha Sahiba, because, by obedience and due respects being shown to my parents, will be obtained prosperity in this world, and the reward of virtue in the world to come. It must be borne in mind that, though I am their eldest son, I have ever been most obedient and dutiful to them and have never ventured to speak in disrespectful tones, or to give expression to my wishes in their presence. If my sons will follow my example in these respects they will insure their happiness and the enjoyment of all things in this world.

5. Should any property or territory now or hereafter be inherited by me, such property and territory will remain in my possession and no one shall have any right to them. If any of my descendants either in Zuffur Jung Bahadur's or Emam Jung Bahadur's line or in that of any of my son or sons that may hereafter be born, die without any issue, the legal or personal representative of such descendant whether it be Zuffur Jung Bahadur or Emam Jung Bahadur shall allot such portion of the deceased's salary as may be suitable and sufficient to his widow and appropriate the residue to himself; but as regards the movable property of such deceased descendant it ought, according to Mahomedan Law, be divided entirely amongst his lawful heirs with the exception of such portion as the representative may be entitled to according to the "Shara." Should he not be entitled to any portion, there will be no ground for his interference in the division of such property. Should there be any "Makhtha" (land held in a simple) or buildings, or gardens, or lands, the property of such deceased descendant acquired by purchase, the said representative is authorized preferentially to purchase this description of property at a fair and reasonable price, and then divide the amount thus realized among the lawful heirs of the said descendant, but in case the said representative is not inclined to purchase such property, then the heirs of the deceased are empowered to sell it themselves, or retain it conjointly for their mutual benefit; but it must be clearly understood that the heirs of the deceased shall not have the right of sale, unless the said representative declines to purchase the same.

6. I do hereby direct all my descendants that as the honour and dignity I am enjoying at present have been obtained by the eminent services rendered and the sincere loyalty displayed by my ancestors to the cause and person of His Highness the Nizam, they must deem it their first duty to follow their example and never to incur the displeasure of His Highness and to shed their blood in his defence at the spot where a drop even of His Highness's perspiration may have fallen. Although by the grace of the Almighty I am this day enjoying the honour of kinship with His Highness, yet I perfectly understand that this is due solely to his sovereign grace, and I never allow such ideas of relationship to occupy my mind (as being likely to create pride) but acknowledge myself to be merely one of his loyal courtiers. Therefore my descendants are directed to be loyal and to devote their whole time and life in seeking the pleasure of their sovereign in all matters whether small or great. If they will follow this advice they will make a name that will redound to their credit in both worlds, increase the glory of the family, promote their honour and exalt their dignity.

7. The reciprocal kindly feeling and the friendship existing between His Highness and the British Government have made me so much attached to the latter, that I regard both the Governments as one and the same. Therefore I enjoin my sons to entertain similar sentiments and loyal feelings towards Her Imperial Majesty's Government, and under no consideration to think that the two Governments are distinct or separate. The British Government has always manifested an interest and good feeling towards our family. It is a noble principle of that great Government, when occasion arises, not only to sympathize and promote the interests of all such as cherish feelings of sincere loyalty and heart-felt devotion to them, but also to espouse their cause as a just ruler ought to do. My heirs must therefore consider the enemies of Her Imperial Majesty's Government as their own enemies and those who profess friendship for that Government as their own friends.

8. By the grace of God I do not wish that the integrity of my estate (Kharkana) and the dignity of my position as a noble, should in any way be affected. I therefore in general give to Zuffer Jung Bahadur this injuction, that taking into consideration certain circumstances existing at present, I have made certain arrangements for Emam Jung Bahadur in this Will; but they are special, and the same arrangements need not be observed in future as regards his descendants. The eldest son may be born to him, provided that his mother is from a respectable family, should be installed in all the dignity and "Kuilaneuth," or seniority; the rest, whether they are older or younger than such a son, should only be allowed a salary of Rs. 500 a month, or even less, should the then circumstances so require, and the female descendants should be married according to the available means; in order to preserve in fact, the dignity and splendour of the "Kharkana" and to secure the proper succession of the title of nobility, so that it may not be scattered or become disunited. The same advice applies also to Emam Jung Bahadur, as he also is my successor partly in the "Kharkana" above specified. He also must observe the above conditions in regard to his descendants. His representative or successor should be a son, whose mother is from a respectable family in order to guard against the division and annihilation of the title and the "Kharkana."

9. I strictly direct all my descendants to follow my example in respect of keeping out of debt and so shape their conduct and behaviour that their dignity may not be imperilled by indebtedness.

10. As long as my descendants continue to behave themselves in a manner satisfactory to me, and meriting the approval of the public in general, this Will of mine will remain in force; but if otherwise I will have to make other arrangements for him, who by his misconduct may have incurred my displeasure.

11. If after the execution of this document, by God's grace, in his unlimited bounty, I come into possession of other property and lands besides those enumerated in this Will, none of my descendants or wives shall have any right to the same, and they shall remain at my sole disposal.

12. All the movable property mentioned in this document shall be divided amongst both my sons and remain in charge of the "Darogahs," or custodians, of the said property appointed by me; but both of my sons may assume the control of their respective shares of the property and secure and examine them periodically in order that it may not get damaged or be squandered away. I will conduct the yearly examination of the said property personally and will hold responsible my sons for any loss or damage that may have been caused by their negligence, for this reason, that the said property is necessary for the support of dignity, and it must not therefore be ruined or unnecessarily used.

13. The other arrangements and admonitions relating to the "Mahallats," or the "Zeenana," have been imbodied in a separate Will and Testament, which must be duly acted upon.

14. All the immovable property divided among my two sons shall, until my death, according to the established custom of my family and ancestors, remain in my possession and at my disposal.

I have written the above clauses declaring my Will and Testament in order that it may serve as a "Sanad" to all in the future.

Signed and sealed at Bagumpett in Hyderabad, dated the 17th of Shaban 1295 Hijri.

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| | per doz, Rs. |
|---|---|
| WHISKEY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh | Qts, 26 |
| CHAMPAGNES—Ruinart Pere et Fils, established 17 | 0— |
| Green Seal | Magnums... 98 |
| Do. | Qts, 50 |
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| Do, do, | Do, Pts, 3-6 |
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| Liebfraumilch | ,, 22 0 | ,, 25 0 |
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| Rudesheimer | ,, 36 12 | ,, 29 12 |
| Marcobrunner | ,, 30 8 | ,, 33 8 |
| Queen Victoria Berg | ,, 36 8 | ... |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Muller Frere's Brandy | Rs. 19 | 0 per doz. qts. |
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| F. Dessandier & Co. Brandy | ,, 24 | 0 ,, |
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chateau de Frands | Rs. 13 0 | Rs. 15 0 |
| Les Canons | ,, 17 0 | ,, 19 0 |
| Chateau Lafitte | ,, 24 0 | ... |
| Chateau Leoville | ,, 20 0 | ... |

FROM MONTHEUIL FRANK FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chateau Labranche | ,, 26 0 | Rs. 28 0 |
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| IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE | Rs. 4 12 | Rs. 3 0 |
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Bombay, 9th February 1880.

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FROM MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN,
AY EN CHAMPAGNE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carte Blanche, dry | Per doz. quarts. Rs. 36 | 0 |
| Cabinet India, extra dry | ,, 42 | 4 |

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FROM MESSRS. REIN AND CO., MALAGA.

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|---|---|---|
| Malaga Sherry, 1876 | Per doz. quarts Rs. 16 | 8 |
| Do. do. 1876 | ,, ,, 17 | 8 |
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| Do. do. 1868 | ,, ,, 21 | 0 |
| Montilla Sherry | ,, ,, 21 | 0 |
| Malaga Sweet Mountain, 1876 | ,, ,, 19 | 0 |
| Do. do 1871 | ,, ,, 21 | 0 |
| Muscatel, 1878 | ,, ,, 19 | 0 |
| Do. 1876 | ,, ,, 20 | 0 |
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| Clos-du-Changreuon, a light breakfast Wine | per doc. quarts. Rs. 10 0 |

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|---|---|---|
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| St. Estephe | ,, ,, 11 | 0 |
| Haut Canon | ,, ,, 13 | 8 |
| Margaux | ,, ,, 15 | 0 |
| Chateau Lamoge | ,, ,, 25 | 0 |
| ,, Mouton Rothschild | ,, ,, 36 | 0 |
| ,, Lafite | ,, ,, 44 | 0 |

WHITE WINES.

FROM MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

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| Haut Sauternes | Per doz. quarts Rs. 18 | 0 |
| Chateau Yquem | ,, ,, 43 | 0 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Vin d' Harib, a beautiful liquor before dinner | Per doz. qts. Rs. 27 0 |

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FROM MESSRS. DE LAGOR FILS & Co., COGNAC.

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| Gold ,, | ,, ,, 29 | 0 |

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The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
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W. CROOKES, Esq., F.R.S., Editor of the *Chemical News*, says :—"Fresh, strong-smelling light-coal was covered with CALVERT'S Carbolic Powder ; the odour almost immediately disappeared, and could not subsequently be detected. *It is preeminently adapted for general use.*"

DR. W. A. MILLER, F.R.S., of King's College, London, reports that, with 1 per cent. of CALVERT'S Powder, he kept urine free from decay for three months, and that it is *superior* to the other disinfecting powders examined by him.

DR. DAVIES, Medical Officer of Health, Bristol, says of CALVERT'S Carbolic Powder :—"It is certain death to all flies found in privies, to bugs and other insects; it does not hurt metals, boards, or clothing ; and never produces irritation of the lungs. I have found some houses so pervaded with foul air that I could hardly breathe in them ; by sprinkling a quantity before me I have been able to enter them, and remain in them the necessary time with comfort."

DR. TRENCH, Medical Officer of Health for Liverpool, says :—"CALVERT'S Carbolic Acid Powder *is the very best preparation for domestic use*, whether in the sickroom or in the purification of the water-closet ; and should be used by persons who entrust disinfectants to their servants, as we cannot be certain that they will be put out of the reach of children."

In a Report to the *Director-General of Prisons*, DR. R. M. GOVER, says :—"Carbolic Acid is the most certain and powerful of the numerous substances used as antiseptics and disinfectants. The preparations of Car bolic Acid supplied by Messrs. CALVERT & Co. are, in my opin ion, *much superior* to those of any other manufacturer."

A Report from ACAPULCO, MEXICO, says :—"I employ Carbolic Acid in perference to any other known disinfectant. That it does drive away all kinds or vermin—ants, bugs, spiders, cockroaches, centipedes, and scorpions—I have proved, beyond all doubt, by repeated trials ; *it is an invaluable agent in tropical countries.*"

SIR JOSEPH FAYRER, M.D., C.S.I., &c., says :—"Carbolic Acid is most deadly and disagreeable to serpents, and its application to walls, timber, and apertures by which they effect entry into a house would be useful in keeping them at a distance and as a means of getting rid of them where they have taken possession."

From Dr. R. H. BAKEWELL, late Medical Officer of Health for Trinidad, now Medical Officer of Health at Dunedin, New Zealand :—"Some people object to the smell of Carbolic Acid. I consider it a great advantage ; my directions always were 'Sprinkle enough Carbolic Acid or Carbolic Powder to make the smell distinctly perceptible, and *keep this up* ;' if this be done, I do not think any contagious disease can spread from the sick to the healthy."

M. DUMAS, of the French Academy of Sciences, says :—"The action of Carbolic Acid is twofold. It averts the decomposition of organic albuminoid matters, and further, possesses the power of killing the germs, the organic agents, whose development engenders or propagates epidemic diseases. Carbolic Acid vapour destroys the miasma and morbid germs in a vitiated atmosphere."

In the *Sanitary Record*, of July 5th, 1878, a series of experiments which clearly that the No. 5 Carbolic Acid [CALVERT'S] was the only one which effectively prevented decomposition and putrefactive odour with so small a percentage.

The EDITOR *Medical Times and Gazette*, October 19, 1878, says :—"Carbolic Acid has probably saved, and is saving every day, more human lives than any other drugs, except, perhaps, quinine and opium."

MR. W. H. CROWTHER, L. S. A., late Assistant Medical Officer, Acton General Dispensary, after giving a series of results obtained by various disinfectants, states that "Carbolic Acid proved to be one of the strongest ; many supposed Antiseptic, and especially several newly-introduced substances, *which boast of being 'stronger than Carbolic Acid,' and which are largely advertised* (such as Carbene and Sanus), are only very slightly, if at all, Antiseptic in their action, and I may mention that a bottle of 'Toilet Sanitas Fluid' became turbid and filled with fungus about a couple of months after I received it."—*Medical Times*, September 6, 1879.

PROFESSOR WALLER, of Columbia College, U. S. A., says :—"After exhaustive tests of over fifty disinfectants, I find that Carbolic Acid is the best. I advise its use in 1 per cent. solutions."

A MEDICAL CONFERENCE at Weimar issued a Report, stating that "the microscopical growth [spores] in Cholera excrement is not destroyed by ordinary doses of Chlorine or Chloride of Lime, but is killed by Carbolic Acid."

PROFESSOR TYNDALL says :—"Carbolic Acid is a deadly foe to disease germs."—*British Medical Journal*, January 27, 1877.

From the *Journal of Cutaneous Medicine and Diseases of the Skin*, edited by Dr. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S. :—"Mr. Grace Calvert has manufactured an admirable Medicinal Soap, containing 20 per cent. of Carbolic Acid. It is most useful in Xeroderma and Ichthyodes, in Hyperidrosis and Osmidrosis, and gives a freshness to the skin unequalled by any other soap. In favour of every kind it will be found very valuable ; used to the teeth and mouth it is very refreshing."

From FRED. J. MOUAT, Esq., M.D., late Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, and formerly Professor of Medicine in the Medical College of Calcutta :—"For some time before I left India I used your Toilet and other Carbolic Acid Soaps, with much satisfaction and advantage ; indeed, I cannot to use any other. I found none so detergent and so soothing to the discomfort caused by prickly heat, profuse perspiration, and other sources of dermic irritation."

From the *Journal of Cutaneous Medicine and Diseases of the Skin*, edited by Dr. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S. :—"Mr. Grace Calvert has manufactured an admirable Medicinal Soap, containing 20 per cent. of Carbolic Acid. It is most useful in Xeroderma and Ichthyodes, in Hyperidrosis and Osmidrosis, and gives a freshness to the skin unequalled by any other soap. In favour of every kind it will be found very valuable ; used to the teeth and mouth it is very refreshing."

From FR. LE GROS CLARK, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., &c., Consulting Surgeon to the St. Thomas and Great Northern Hospitals, London :—"I was so pleased with your Carbolic Tooth Soap that I recommend it to my patients. It leaves a delicious freshness to it makes it a pleasure to brush the teeth with it."

From NEWTON CRANE, Esq., United States Consul, Manchester :—"Your Carbolic Tooth Powder is the *best I ever used*. In this opinion I am joined by all the members of my family."

SYDNEY R. BROWN, Esq., Army Commissary, says of the Tooth Powder :—"I have used it for the last two years, and can highly recommend it ; and having previously suffered much from tooth-ache and sore gums, I can vouch for its efficacy."

The SANITARY INSPECTOR at Leek (Mr. Farrow) reports :—"I know of no other agent that can be compared with the Carbolic Acid (Calvert's No. 5) in point of efficiency and price. In disinfecting rooms, bedding and clothes, I use a small convenient apparatus which will evaporate from 1 to 10 ounces of Carbolic Acid in about five minutes. I have never known an official attending upon or engaged in removing persons suffering from small pox, &c., or infected articles, whose clothes were dealt with in the manner described, to convey infection to his family or others. We have no instance here of a person suffering from small pox being removed to the hospital, and the house, bedding, &c., disinfected in the manner referred to, where a second case of the disease occurred."

REV. J. H. TIMINS, Vicar of West Malling, Student of St Thomas's Hospital, Hon. Treasurer Kent Nursing Institution, in his pamphlet on Disinfection, says :—"CALVERT'S Carbolic Acid has been thoroughly tried by the nurses who attend infectious cases, in numerous outbreaks in Kent of smallpox, scarlet fever, and diputheria, and I have *never known it to fail* to destroy the specific poisons of infaction ; it is the most perfect disinfectant. Terebene (a preparation of Turpentine) was tried as a disinfectant in smallpox, when it failed. Sanitas (another preparation from Turpentine) and other like substances *may* neutralize some effects of vegetable decay, and yet have no appreciable influence in destroying the infective power of communicable diseases."

From M. MENIER'S Chocolate Plantation, Nicaragua :—"In 1867 Cholera spread rapidly in this country, and decimated all the 'paniers' of the manufactory another. M. Menier sent me 6.0 bottles of Carbolic Acid (CALVERT & No. 5), with which all corridors and interiors of our houses were watered every day [a tumblerful of acid in a garden can of water], and we were *without a single case* amongst our population, which is never less than 300 ; whilst at Nandaime, a village half a league from Valle Menier, several inhabitants were each day in check. *The periods during which Carbolic Acid coincided with the disappearance of intermittent fever*, which attacked us four or five times yearly and all fleas chiques, flies, &c., have disappeared completely from here. [signed,] A. SCHIFFMANN."

Abridged Report from MESSRS. NELATON, LAUNIER and PAYEN, on experiments made at the Paris Morgue by Dr. M. A. DEVERGIE, Physician-in-Residence of the French Academy, Director of the Paris Morgue, General Inspector of the Cemeteries of France :—"The following fact will prove the efficacy of Carbolic Acid under circumstances where other Antiseptics had failed : During the heat of summer, when putrefying corpses in the Morgue continually emit noxious gases that cannot be removed by ventilation, or destroyed by Chlorine or Bleaching Powder, we decided to prevent decomposition itself. We effected this by dissolving 1 litre of No. 5 Carbolic Acid (CALVERT'S) in reserved water, holding 1,000 litres of Water, and irrigating the bodies with the solution thus made ; putrefaction was completely stopped, and water containing 1-1,000th part of No. 5 Carbolic Acid proved sufficient, during an intensely hot summer, to disinfect the deadhouse without aid of any shaft, when six or seven bodies were lying there. The corpses decay more rapidly if placed in contact with Chloride of Lime, or a solution of it than if water alone is used."

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